



Foundation Document

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Virginia

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



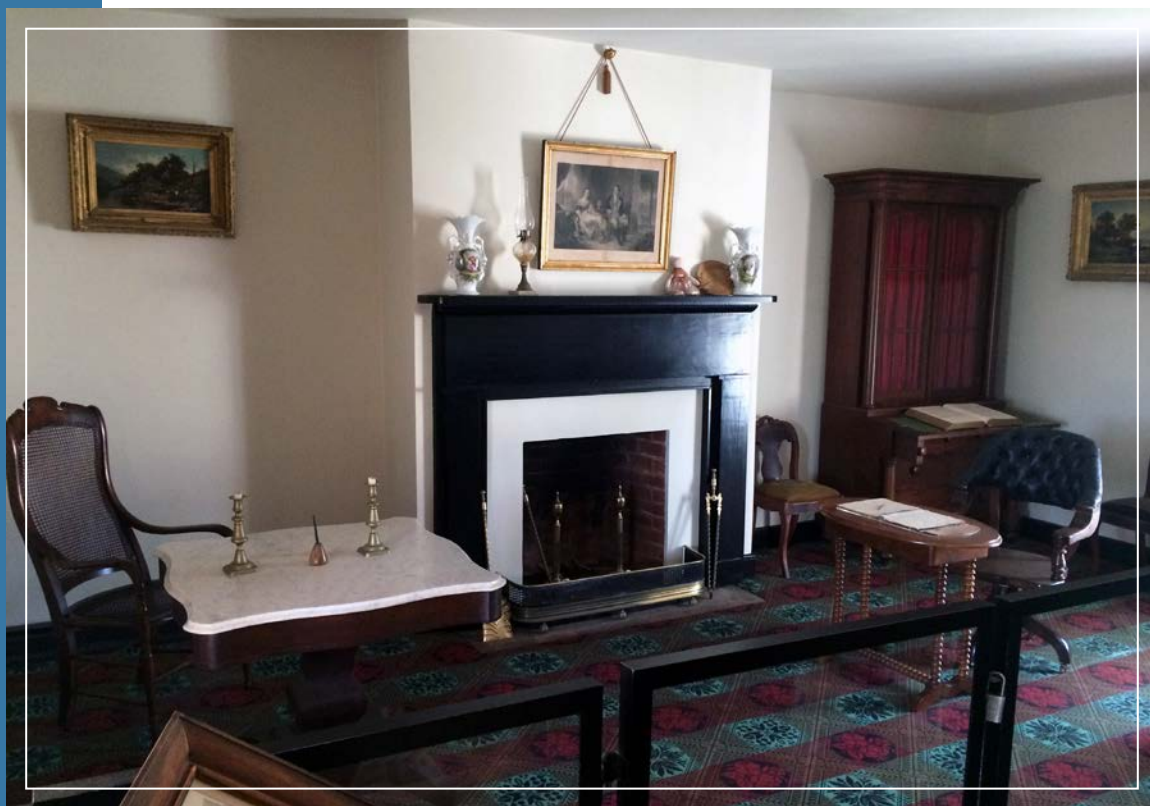
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental and other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park commemorates the events of the Appomattox Campaign that led to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. Today, the park protects the resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign and the site of the surrender and interprets the significance of these historic events.

A defining moment in American history took place in Appomattox County during April 1865, as Confederate General Lee retreated from Petersburg and Richmond, across southern Virginia, with Union forces in relentless pursuit. On the afternoon of April 8, Union troops under the command of Brevet Major General Custer captured 25 Confederate artillery pieces and more than 1,000 prisoners, blocking the vital Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road at the Battle of Appomattox Station. On the following morning of April 9, 1865, in an attempt to break through the Union position, the last battle of the Appomattox Campaign took place, sealing the fate of the Army of Northern Virginia. Hostilities shortly ceased and on the afternoon of April 9 Lee ordered truce flags sent out and wrote a note to Grant requesting a meeting to discuss the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Approximately 100,000 Union and Confederate troops were in battle lines in the surrounding farms and fields, anxiously awaiting word of the meeting. The two generals met at the home of Wilmer McLean in Appomattox Court House to agree upon the final terms of surrender for the Army of Northern Virginia. By April 13, Confederate troops had stacked their arms along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, were issued paroles, and were allowed to return to their homes. Other Confederate commanders still in the field soon followed Lee's lead in surrendering, thus concluding the Civil War.

In a Civil War that was marked by such divisiveness and bitter fighting, the surrender at Appomattox Court House is often remembered as the first step toward the reconciliation of a reunited nation. Grant's compassion and generosity did much to allay the emotions of defeated Confederate troops. The magnanimous actions by both sides at Appomattox Court House set the stage for the peace and reunion of the nation following a devastating war.





On June 18, 1930, Congress passed an act to recognize the site of the surrender at Appomattox Court House as a national monument, authorizing the War Department to acquire one acre of land at the site of the old courthouse, fence the area, and erect a monument. With the transfer of the Appomattox Court House site to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in 1933, it was recommended that the park service should restore the most important buildings—those that stood there at the time of the surrender—rather than erect a monument. This recommendation reflected a growing consensus among NPS historians that the most appropriate memorialization for battlefields was preservation of the landscape. A 1940 Secretary of the Interior's order (5 CFR 1520) designated the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, creating the park, and as the park grew, it was redesignated Appomattox Court House National Historical Park in 1954. The National Park Service continued to acquire land associated with the battles and surrender, and a new boundary was authorized in 1976. The military significance of the park was considerably strengthened in 1992 with congressional testimony addressing the importance of protecting lands because of the military actions of the Appomattox Campaign, specifically the engagements that took place prior to the surrender.

Currently, the park encompasses approximately 1,700 acres of rolling hills in rural, central Virginia, 92 miles west of Richmond and 18 miles east of Lynchburg. There are 27 original and reconstructed 19th-century structures on the site, which includes the reconstructed McLean House, the original 1819 Clover Hill Tavern where paroles were printed for Lee's army, and the village of Appomattox Court House, Virginia, the former county seat for Appomattox County. Although reconstructed, the McLean House sits on the historic building foundation and includes approximately 5,000 original bricks. The Appomattox Courthouse was also reconstructed and functions as the park visitor center on Virginia State Route 24, 2 miles northeast of the town of Appomattox, Virginia. The village as a whole offers an immersive experience of a rural town of its time (April 1865), with country lanes and grass fields that allow visitors to walk among historic homes, fenced yards, and outbuildings including the tavern, jail, and store, small family burial plots, and orchards. Sweeping views of the surrounding pastoral landscape and forested hills provide a serene and contemplative setting where visitors can reflect on the causes and consequences of the Civil War.

For a full site and legislative history of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Congress authorized the Appomattox Battlefield Site on June 18, 1930, under the management of the War Department. It was transferred to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933, and subsequently authorized as a national historical monument in 1940. On April 15, 1954, it was reauthorized as a national historical park. Additionally, the 1992 boundary expansion legislative testimony in Congress established the importance of protecting new lands because of the military actions of the Appomattox Campaign, specifically those engagements that took place prior to the surrender. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The following purpose statement was based on a thorough review of park legislation, previous management documents, and extensive discussions with park staff and noted scholars. Meetings and public open forums were held on this topic.

*The purpose of APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to*

- *commemorate the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the effective termination of the Civil War brought about by the Appomattox Campaign and the surrender, March 29–April 12, 1865, and to honor those engaged in this great conflict*
- *preserve and protect those park resources, including landscape features, historic structures, archeological sites, cemeteries and monuments, archives and collections that are related to the Appomattox Campaign, the surrender, and its legacy*
- *provide opportunities for the public to learn about the Civil War; the people affected, the Appomattox Campaign, and its culmination in the surrender at Appomattox Court House; and the beginning of peace and national reunification*

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War.
2. The site of the Battle of Appomattox Station, April 8, 1865, and the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, which led directly to the surrender. Park lands display the largely unaltered terrain of the battle and key topographic features that influenced its outcome, and contain the remains of the domestic and agricultural sites associated with the engagement.
3. The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park:

- Buildings and Structures Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy** – The village of Appomattox Court House consists of 27 original and reconstructed buildings and structures that reflect the built environment of April 1865. Many of these buildings and structures in the village witnessed the battle of Appomattox Court House and the final events leading up to and resulting from Lee's surrender to Grant, with several structures being used for specific military purposes in April 1865. The iconic McLean House was reconstructed using historic documentation and archeological evidence on the exact site where Lee and Grant met and deliberated on the terms of the surrender, signing the agreement on April 9, 1865. Following the surrender, the Clover Hill Tavern complex was the location of the printing of paroles for the Confederate soldiers. Other important buildings in the village include the Peers House, Isbell House, Mariah Wright House, Meeks Store, Appomattox County Jail, Kelly House, and Woodson Law Office. Numerous barns, storehouse, stables, and outbuildings can also be found throughout the village, framing the historic setting for the conclusion of the Appomattox Campaign, surrender, and its legacy.
- Sites, Roads and Lanes, Cultural Landscape Features, and Archeological Resources Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy** – The surrounding landscape and country roads and lanes were filled with Confederate and Union soldiers from April 8 to April 17, 1865. The Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road is a key cultural landscape feature and a historic route that alternately provided an avenue of advance and retreat for both Union and Confederate forces. On April 12, Union forces lined up along a portion of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to receive the arms of thousands of Confederate soldiers, who marched through the village to stack their arms in accordance with the terms of surrender. On a knoll north of the village along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road is the site where Union and Confederate soldiers exchanged salutes as a sign of mutual respect. Important landscape features associated with the Appomattox Campaign and surrender that are protected by the park include: remnants of field works built by Confederate forces at New Hope Church, campsites of Union and Confederate forces, the headquarters sites of Lee and Grant, and the apple orchard site where Lee waited before meeting Grant at the McLean House. Many of these landscape features and sites are likely to contain important archeological resources and data that may provide new insights into the final days of the Civil War.



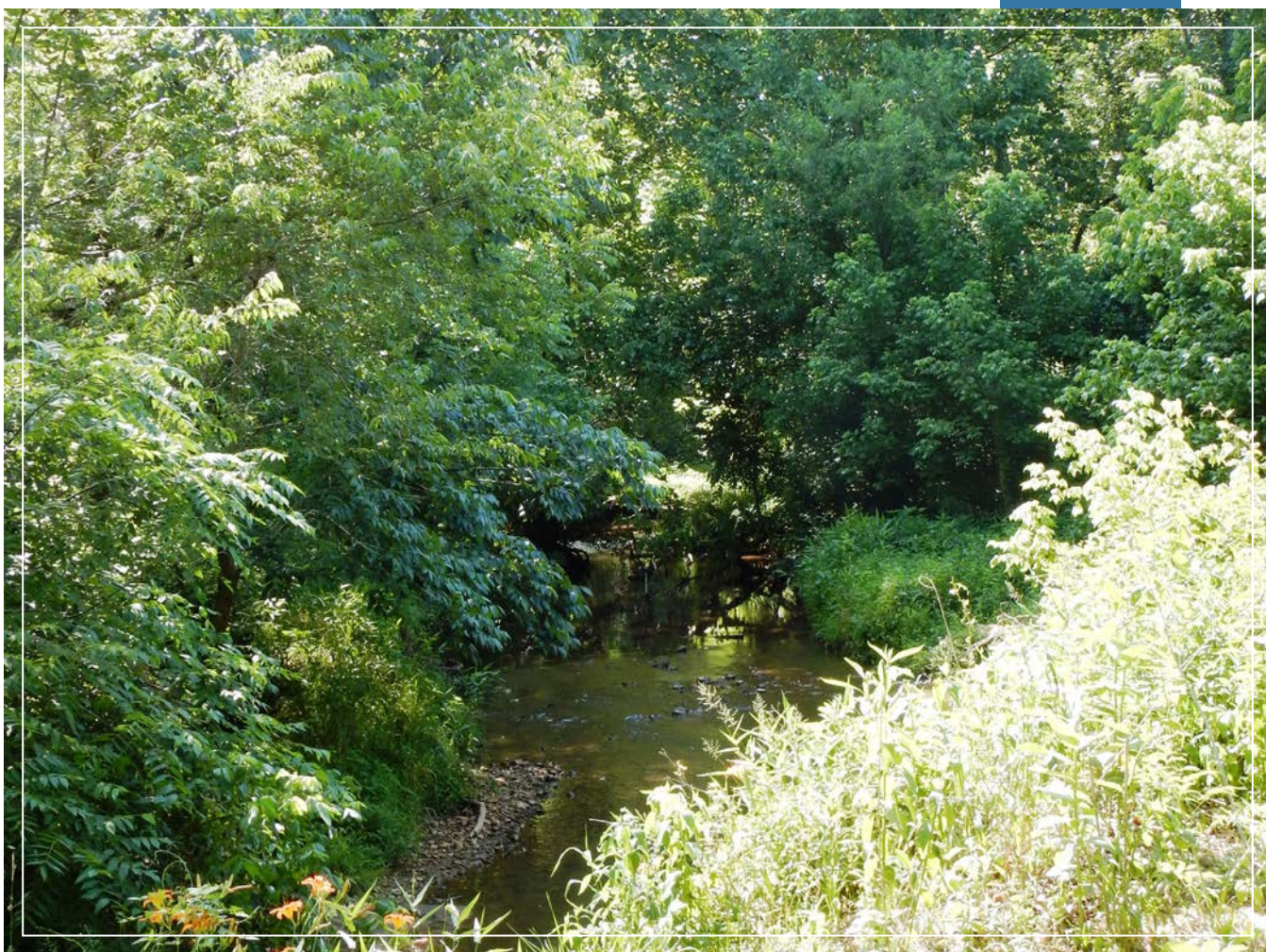
- **Archives and Museum Collections Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy** – Archives and museum collections provide a tangible link to the historic events that unfolded at Appomattox Court House. These collections support not only interpretation and educational programming at the park but are also used by researchers and historians. Within the park’s museum collection, objects of particular significance are those relating to the individuals and the events associated with the Appomattox Campaign and the surrender. Several souvenirs collected by those who participated in these events can be found in the collection. Artifacts from the museum collection are displayed in various buildings throughout the park, with the primary exhibit space located in the reconstructed court house building. The museum collection also contains significant archeological materials and data that have been gathered during site investigations throughout the park.
- **Commemorative Resources** – Commemorative resources found within the park are a reflection of how the conclusion of the Civil War has been remembered and honored by different generations prior to the establishment of the park. Concerns over the appropriate way to commemorate and recognize the site of the surrender surrounded early efforts to designate the Appomattox Court House site under the War Department in 1930. With the transfer of Appomattox Court House to the National Park Service, the decision was made to focus on restoring the village setting and rebuilding the McLean House rather than a traditional monument or memorial. The North Carolina monument is the only state monument to be erected in the park. The Raine Monument is a memorial to a Civil War soldier and former resident of Appomattox Court House who died during the war. These monuments and markers are the most recognizable on the landscape, but other commemorative resources, tablets, and plaques are found throughout the park.
- **Viewshed Values** – Views and vistas contribute to the visitor experience by providing scenic enjoyment. Viewsheds provide the context for the cultural landscape features that are key to understanding the battles and events that led to the surrender. There are many opportunities for enjoying views from within the park and a series of viewpoints from key areas are associated with interpretive waysides telling important aspects of the park story. Although not present in April 1865, many wood lots and forests provide an important vegetative buffer that screens the visual impacts of modern buildings on the edges of the park. Maintaining these viewshed values is fundamental to protecting the park experience and context.
- **Contemplative Atmosphere** – The historic village of Appomattox Court House and surrounding rural landscape create an immersive experience and contemplative atmosphere for visitors. This fundamental value provides a sense of solemnity and an opportunity for visitors to reflect on the desperate struggle to end the Civil War, which led to the surrender at Appomattox Court House and the first steps toward the reconciliation of a reunited nation. The lack of modern visual intrusions contributes to this contemplative atmosphere, creating a unique sense of place ideal for provoking thought on the causes and consequences of the Civil War.

Other Important Resources and Values

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park:

- **Natural Resources** – Approximately 1,700 acres of diverse natural resources are managed by the park, including various plant and animal communities, streams, wetlands, forests, and agricultural lands. Biological inventories conducted in the park have documented 498 species of vascular plants, 99 bird species, 22 mammal species, 13 reptile species, 17 amphibian species, and 37 species of fish. The park protects 8 miles of streams and roughly 40% of its upstream watershed. The park lies in the Appomattox River watershed, which drains into the James River and Chesapeake Bay.



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest and collaboration between the park and owner/stakeholder.

- Confederate Cemetery** – Although not owned or directly managed by the National Park Service, the Confederate Cemetery was identified as another important resource for the park. The small cemetery, managed by the Appomattox Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, contains 18 Confederate graves and 1 Federal grave. These soldiers are among the last killed during the Appomattox Campaign. Located near the west entrance of the park, the Confederate Cemetery is often the first stop for park visitors.
- Site of the Battle of Appomattox Station** – The core area of the Battle of Appomattox Station fight took place less than a mile west of the park’s current westernmost boundary. After capturing Confederate supplies waiting for Lee’s army at Appomattox Station, 25-year-old Brevet Major General George A. Custer’s cavalry command, the Third Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, made several mounted charges through wooded terrain and into a clearing ringed with 25–30 cannons deployed by 37-year-old Confederate Brigadier General Reuben L. Walker. The first three charges were repulsed largely by the firing of canister (shells filled with small iron balls), but a final concerted charge netted 25 cannons, 200 wagons, and 1,000 prisoners. By capturing the Confederate supplies, dispersing Walker’s artillery, and securing the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, the Federals gained the advantage of position on April 8. They held the high ground west of Appomattox Court House, blocking the road Lee intended to use, and forcing his surrender the next day.
- Battle of Appomattox Court House Ridgeline** – The ridgeline between the park’s southern boundary and a local road, Route 631, played a significant role in the outcome of the Battle of Appomattox Court House and the subsequent surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. This ridgeline location gave the Union troops advancing from the southwest a natural advantage over Confederate troops located on lower ground within and near the village of Appomattox Court House. This location defines part of a “pincer” movement that barred Lee’s escape west, trapping his army in the village and making his surrender all but inevitable. The last battle actions took place along this ridgeline area as Confederate and Union cavalry, artillery, and infantry clashed while protecting their respective flanks.

The site of the Battle of Appomattox Station and the Battle of Appomattox Court House Ridgeline are crucial to understanding Grant’s strategy of cutting off Lee from supplies of food and military equipment at towns along the railroad, preventing Lee’s troops from regrouping with Confederate forces to the south. These related resources support Appomattox Court House National Historical Park’s purpose and enhance visitor understanding of the historic events leading up to the surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park:

- **From Petersburg to Appomattox, the Final Days and Surrender** – From March 29 to April 12, 1865, the military activities of the Appomattox Campaign culminated in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. On April 9–12, 1865, Generals Grant and Lee set the tone for the men who had followed them into battle by choosing reconciliation over vengeance, thereby signaling the effective end of the Civil War. The peaceful conclusion—unlike most civil wars—was not a given, as injuries and hatreds on both sides could have led to a bloody aftermath in the wake of the nation’s most destructive war.
- **The Legacy of Appomattox** – Appomattox came to symbolize the promise of national reunification, a first step on the long road to dealing with sectional divisions. However, this ideal was not always supported by reality as African Americans struggled for equal rights ostensibly guaranteed through newly ratified constitutional amendments. White Southerners coped with economic and political dislocations and feelings of submission, humiliation, and resentment. The tensions among conflicting societal forces are part of the unresolved legacy of Appomattox.
- **Memories and Meanings** – Appomattox occupies a significant and compelling place in our national memory. The meaning of the historic events at Appomattox has been shaped and reshaped by the differing views held by veterans interested in national reconciliation, white Southerners supporting the “Lost Cause,” African Americans believing in the promise of freedoms yet unfulfilled, and others. In turn, preservation and commemoration efforts undertaken at the park reflect differing views of the meaning of these events.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

Currently, there are no special mandates for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings and Structures Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Related Significance Statements	• The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War. • The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions • Reconstruction has been used to fill in missing features key to the surrender story—the McLean House and the courthouse—and to understand the context of its setting, such as the privy and well structures of village buildings and the slave quarters of the McLean House and the tavern complex. • Restoration and rehabilitation have been used for treating the tavern, its guesthouse, kitchen, and other buildings. • The McLean House parlor is a focus for the park visit as it is in the parlor of the house that a ranger recounts the story of the surrender. When large numbers of people are in the McLean House, access to the parlor is limited and personal services are abbreviated. The rest of the building is interpreted as a house museum furnished with items typical of those owned by the McLean family. • As with the house, the tavern complex is an important area of interpretation in the park, and the tavern has printing presses used to explain the paroling process that took place after the surrender. The paroles may have been printed in the wooden dining room wing at the tavern's west end, which no longer exists. • The operations of the Eastern National outlet in the Clover Hill Tavern kitchen are constrained by the building's size and configuration. • The tavern, its guesthouse, kitchen, and other buildings have been rehabilitated. • Park staff has completed an exhibit on slavery and emancipation in the McLean House kitchen outbuilding. However, the present use of the tavern slave quarters as restrooms does not support interpretation of the African American presence in the village. • All structures other than courthouse, jail, and Meeks store have new roofs. • The windows in the tavern have been rehabilitated to improve the air circulation and climate. • The Isbell House, Meeks Store, and Clover Hill Tavern have a historic structure report. • The jail foundation is being monitored for movement and vibration. • The park visitor center in the reconstructed courthouse is not universally accessible.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings and Structures Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Current Conditions and Trends (continued)	Trends • Historic structures and buildings throughout the park require ongoing cyclical maintenance. • Trained craftspeople experienced with carpentry and masonry on historic structures are becoming harder to find.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats • Historic buildings in the village serve as administrative offices, archival space, and collections storage and bookstore; adaptation to meet changing needs over time will continue to place stress on historic material and fabric and compromise structural integrity due to floor load-bearing constraints and high levels of visitor access. • There is stress on, damage to, and loss of original fabric due to adaptive use of historic structures. • Climate control in the tavern has led to masonry failures and other issues requiring periodic maintenance. There is also excess moisture in the tavern that could be addressed in rehabilitation efforts. • The Peers house has structural issues, siding failures, climate/moisture control problems. • The Isbell House has drainage issues in the basement, inoperable windows, and climate/moisture control problems. • Inadequate moisture control in historic buildings leads to faster deterioration and compounds other structural problems. • There are flooding issues at the jail after heavy precipitation. • The stage road is threatened by stormwater and a lack of adequate drainage. • Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with an increase in more frequent and intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could impact historic building and structures by accelerating weathering and/or damage from wind and flooding events. Opportunities • Village structures represent opportunities to interpret building use, history, former occupants, important events, and objects within them. • The Peers House has been renovated to accommodate staff housing and/or law enforcement but is currently unoccupied. • There is an opportunity to improve accessibility between the parking lot and the visitor center or McLean House. • In the village and at remote sites within the park, visitors have limited access to park staff; a solar powered intercom system could be implemented to improve wayfinding and emergency services. • The park should consider alternative for addressing visitor accessibility, including different locations for visitor center operations. • Discontinue the present use of the tavern slave quarters as restrooms and explore new interpretive opportunities of this structure to educate visitors about the African American presence in the village. • Developing stormwater management strategies could address drainage issues around historic structures, reduce erosion, and meet Chesapeake Bay total maximum daily load requirements. • Engage with education and trade programs that teach traditional building practices such as carpentry and masonry.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings and Structures Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Historic structure report for Peers House. • Administrative history of the park. • Identification and survey of 1865 structure foundations. • Functional space/use analysis. • Cultural resource condition assessment.
Planning Needs	• Conceptual schematic program site analysis plan for relocating facilities. • Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive housekeeping plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Sitewide stormwater management plan. • Update housing management plan and needs assessment certification.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director's Order 36: <i>National Park Service Housing Management</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Sites, Roads and Lanes, Cultural Landscape Features, and Archeological Resources Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Related Significance Statements	• The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War. • The site of the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, which led directly to the surrender. Park lands display the largely unaltered terrain of the battle and key topographic features that influenced its outcome, and contain the remains of the domestic and agricultural sites associated with the engagement. • The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions • The armies moved through the landscape quickly in the hours before the surrender, and their presence was largely ephemeral. Some sites and resources are well understood; others will require more investigation. • Sites in the lands added in the 1990s are not easily accessed for visitor use due to the lack of established trail access. • The Appomattox River within the park is listed on the inventory of wild and scenic rivers for its historic, scenic, and free-flowing character. • The stage road has an ongoing preservation and treatment plan through the Olmstead Center. • Approximately 500 acres of open cultural landscape lands are maintained through a combination of agricultural use (historic property leasing), prescribed fire, and other resource management techniques. Trends • None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sites, Roads and Lanes, Cultural Landscape Features, and Archeological Resources Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Threats and Opportunities	Threats • The stage road is an ongoing management concern; the pavement from the 1960s era use as a state highway is still intact under a compacted layer of sand that doesn't drain well. Heavy precipitation washes sand off the road. • Many key sites are close to State Route 24. Existing traffic interferes with the visual and contemplative values of the park. An increase in traffic volume of in the number of commercial vehicles on State Route 24 will result in significant impacts on the visitor experience. • The Lee and Grant headquarters sites at the northern and western edges of the park boundary make the development of adjacent lands, particularly at the western edge, a potential future threat to the visitor experience. • The ability to tell the whole story would be hampered by development on adjacent lands, particularly on the higher ridge outside of the park boundary. Viewshed values and contemplative resources would be affected by future development. • Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with an increase in more frequent and intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could impact some of the sites, roads, cultural landscape, and archeological resources (e.g., erosion, flooding, changes in vegetation, increase in nonnative species). • Invasive, nonnative vegetation is an ongoing threat to the cultural landscape lands that are managed through agricultural leasing. Opportunities • A set of stakeholder interests (town and county government, heritage tourism) are related to interpretive connections to resources in the surrounding area relating to the Battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House. The train depot is one site, and the site of the epicenter of the April 8 action on land currently owned by the 1865 Foundation, less than a mile from the park, is another. There is an opportunity to explore trail connections between the town and the park. A local group is exploring preservation of the land. • There is interest among some landowners in the protection of resources on adjacent lands. • Restoration of road grades and surfaces could improve the cultural landscape and eliminate driving hazards from rutting. • Changes to fence types and/or configuration could improve the cultural landscape by being more reflective of historic fence patterns. • There is an opportunity for the park to block the view of the maintenance facility. • Greater connections to outlying sites would provide an opportunity for visitors to see all of the park resources and would encourage longer visits. • Access to the Coleman site along the Lynchburg Stage Road could be considered in the comprehensive trail plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Geophysical survey of all cemeteries within the park. • Historic structure report for the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. • Archeological research and survey of the park to confirm troop movements. • Evaluation of road gradient from parking area to village. • Historic fence line study/survey. • Identification and survey of 1865 structure foundations. • Cultural resource condition assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sites, Roads and Lanes, Cultural Landscape Features, and Archeological Resources Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Planning Needs	• Conceptual schematic program site analysis plan for relocating facilities. • Comprehensive site and pedestrian access trail plan. • Sitewide storm water management plan. • Concept plan for transportation circulation. • Visitor use management plan. • Update of the cultural landscape report. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • “American Battle Monuments Commission” (36 CFR chapter IV) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archives and Museum Collections Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Related Significance Statements	• The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War. • The site of the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, which led directly to the surrender. Park lands display the largely unaltered terrain of the battle and key topographic features that influenced its outcome, and contain the remains of the domestic and agricultural sites associated with the engagement. • The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions • Park collections have been mainly centralized and are located in an interim facility that represents improvement over past conditions but lacks a full set of environmental controls. The space continues to be overcrowded. The visitor center, Mariah Wright House, and Isbell House also house collection materials. The park library and some archives are on the second floor, so they are not accessible to visitors with disabilities. An adequate, secure research / work space is lacking. • Collections maintenance requiring specialty trade skills are difficult to contract out using current processes. • There is a limited amount of space for exhibits. Trends • The 2002 collections management plan anticipates the collection growing exponentially as a result of archeological investigations since 2000 and mitigation work in association with future construction and modification. • The NPS Northeast Region is implementing an initiative to consolidate collections storage in parks in the same geographic area. Proposed solutions to the park's collections storage needs will be considered in this context. The park has 98% of its collections catalogued. • Research requests have increased greatly over the past decade. The NPS Washington Office is pushing for an online collections program. • There are more artifact loans coming into the park than going out. • Implementation and compliance with NPS national and regional collections management strategies for museum collections and curation is progressing.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats • Long-term use of areas where collections and archives are now stored poses threats to the condition of these resources. • The collections space continues to be overcrowded. • Staff limitations lead to inadequate collections management. Opportunities • Students, researchers, and descendants of Civil War soldiers have an interest in the park's collections. • Efficiency could be improved by locating staff closer to the actual collections.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archives and Museum Collections Associated with the End of the Appomattox Campaign, the Surrender, and Its Legacy
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Comprehensive collections storage assessment. • Special history study.
Planning Needs	• Conceptual schematic program site analysis plan for relocating facilities. • Update collection storage plan. • Comprehensive housekeeping plan. • Update historic furnishing report for the Clover Hill Tavern.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127), as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Resources
Related Significance Statements	The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - This group of resources is generally well understood but has not been integrated, on the whole, into the park story. Their condition is good. - The Raine Monument and other park features can be seen year-round where private property on the high ridge at the southern edge of the park along State Route 631 has been cleared to the park boundary. - The North Carolina and Raine Monument joints have been cleaned and resealed. - There are seven war department markers at the park, some in storage. Photographs and GPS locations of the markers are documented. - The location of the historic apple tree identified by the war department is challenging to interpret or encourage visitors to see because of dangerous access next to the fast-moving roadway. Trends - By default, the National Park Service has become responsible for the Raine Monument, as there are no remaining Raine family members. - The Raine and North Carolina Monuments and Lafayette Meeks headstone require ongoing cyclical maintenance and treatment. Some other headstones may need repair work. - A Federal Highways Administration engineering study recommended lowering the speed limit for State Route 24, but the Virginia Department of Transportation has opposed this. The alternative transportation plan corridor, parallel to the state highway, has a completed feasibility study. - Continued static federal budgets and personnel ceilings, when coupled with weathering and deterioration of outdoor monuments, present a significant challenge to the stewardship of these resources.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats - The Raine Monument is in fair condition, but a structure of this size could present substantial maintenance challenges in the future. - Inappropriate use of heavy equipment adjacent to monuments, such as grass mowing, could damage stones and monuments. Opportunities - There is a community outreach opportunity to engage volunteers in cleaning headstones.
Data and/or GIS Needs	- Administrative history of the park. - Formal legal boundary survey of the Confederate Cemetery. - Special history study.
Planning Needs	- Comprehensive site and pedestrian access trail plan. - Concept plan for transportation circulation. - Update of the cultural landscape report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Resources
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127), as amended • National Cemeteries Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Viewshed Values
Related Significance Statements	• The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War. • The site of the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, which led directly to the surrender. Park lands display the largely unaltered terrain of the battle and key topographic features that influenced its outcome, and contain the remains of the domestic and agricultural sites associated with the engagement. • The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions • To a substantial extent, the viewed areas are contained within the park boundary. However, significant viewshed resources are found on adjacent lands along the high ridge at the south boundary. The wooded vegetation on these properties tends to conceal 20th-century development along the ridgeline. • Woodlands have been managed in some areas of the park to fulfill a desired visitor experience within the landscape. They provide visual buffers to screen modern development and shape the viewsheds of important observation points. • Screening vegetation composed of dense, 100–200-foot-wide belts of pine have been planted near Grant's Headquarters site at the western edge of the park and at the northeastern boundary near the O'Brien Cemetery. • Vegetative screening on the north side of the park has been cut to reestablish a native plant community. Other plants obscure views of the parking area, State Route 24, and other modern structures. • There are more trees and woodlots in the park today than existed on the April 1865 landscape. • Views to the north and west of the village are primarily open. • The park's current forest buffer on the south side blocks views of single family homes along Oakleigh Avenue. During the winter, it is possible to see openings in the buffer when viewed from one location near the Confederate Cemetery. Trends • The area around the park is experiencing steady development and gradually becoming more suburban than rural. • There has been additional construction along the State Route 24 corridor. • There are development activities along Oakleigh Avenue. • Once the park vegetative screen regrows on the north boundary, development on the neighboring land will be effectively screened.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Viewshed Values
Threats and Opportunities	Threats • The pine tree plantings represent monoculture planting and are vulnerable to disease and storm damage. • The clearing of woodlands on adjacent properties or properties within viewshed areas are activities that could potentially threaten visual experience. • On the high ridge at the southern edge of the park boundary, some landowners have cleared trees down to the park property. If this trend continues, residences and other development could become more visible from the park. • Development along the southeastern ridgeline may impact viewsheds. • Periodic construction work on the communications tower presents viewshed impairments. • Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with an increase in more frequent and intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could alter the viewshed by changes in some of the vegetation communities and increases in nonnative species into area. Opportunities • Clearing vegetation in select areas of the park would restore site lines to their 1865 appearance on the landscape. • Restoration of the Plecker (1892 photo) view from the knoll should be considered. This would involve some tree removal to open the views of the landscape. • There is an opportunity for other private landowners (besides Abbitt and Webb) to apply conservation easements to the remaining parcels along Oakleigh Avenue. • There is an opportunity to improve local land use planning initiatives to protect the rural character in the areas surrounding the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None Identified.
Planning Needs	• Update the cultural landscape report.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127), as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§3.1) "General" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Atmosphere
Related Significance Statements	The site where reunification of the nation commenced with the terms of the surrender and the magnanimous actions of Union and Confederate soldiers at Appomattox Court House. The rural setting evokes a timeless sense of place for the consideration of these events. The park's landscape and structures, commemorative features, archeological resources, archives, and artifacts provide an opportunity for the public to understand the different conceptions and meanings that the end of the Civil War has taken on through time.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - Vegetation strategically planted in the park is used to buffer parking areas, State Route 24, and other modern day structures. - Visitors appreciate the sensory experience, the features of the immersive atmosphere of the village. - Mowing is timed to minimize the noise around the village area during peak visitation. - Agricultural landscape, while quiet, is a moving experience for visitors not from rural areas—the sound of birds chirping, smell of pastures, pleasant views contributing to the contemplative nature of the site. Trends - Car and truck traffic has been increasing along the State Route 24 corridor, which runs through the park.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats - Road alignment and traffic along State Route 24 is a threat to natural sounds—loud motorcycles and truck brakes are particularly intrusive. - Speed limit along State Route 24 is a major threat to safety and the park soundscape. Vehicles and other visitors pull off along the roadside where traffic is moving 60+ mph. - State Route 24 is a visible element of the landscape in some locations, and increased traffic on the highway is a threat to the visitor experience of the park's viewshed values, particularly on the contemplative aspects of the park experience. Opportunities - Best practices for quiet pavement and other facility improvements could help mitigate noise impacts on the soundscape. - Explore ways to reduce traffic noise from State Route 24. - Consider strategies for moving park headquarters and maintenance facilities out of the historic core village in order to remove all vehicular traffic.
Data and/or GIS Needs	- Collect baseline data on the soundscape. - Formal legal boundary survey of the Confederate Cemetery. - Special history study.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplative Atmosphere
Planning Needs	• Visitor use management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR § 2.12) NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Related Significance Statements	- The site of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces, April 9–12, 1865, effectively marking the end of the Civil War. The village of Appomattox Court House and the surrounding landscape have exceptional integrity and are intrinsic to understanding the surrender and subsequent events. In combination with park archives and artifacts, they form an outstanding assemblage that contributes markedly to the public's awareness of how these events helped to shape the military, political, and social outcomes of the Civil War. - The site of the Battle of Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, which led directly to the surrender. Park lands display the largely unaltered terrain of the battle and key topographic features that influenced its outcome, and contain the remains of the domestic and agricultural sites associated with the engagement.
Current Conditions and Trends	Conditions - Sixty-five percent of the park is forest, approximately 20% of which is old growth (100+ years old). - The park is part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. - A few trees in the park are “witness” trees. - The old growth forested areas in the park may have been selectively cut at various points in time, but were not cleared or converted to farm land. As such, this lack of soil disturbance has led to high natural and cultural resource integrity. - Prescribed fire has been used to manage four fields (80 acres total) to evoke the historic appearance. - There are 8 miles of streams and approximately 125 acres of wetlands in the park. - Best management practices are in place to reduce sediment loading and improve water quality. Trends - Water quality and forest health monitoring programs are conducted by the NPS Mid-Atlantic Inventory and Monitoring Program.
Threats and Opportunities	Threats - Thirty percent of the plant species in the park are invasive, affecting 60% of the park. - There has been an increase in heavy precipitation events, increasing the risk of floods and erosion in the park. - The invasive emerald ash borer threatens forest health. - Potential land development upstream of the park along the Appomattox River could impact water quality. - Historic land uses led to severely degraded soil conditions throughout the region. Within the park, many of the hillsides are heavily gullied and unsuitable for clearing or agriculture. - The population of white-tailed deer in the park shows signs of increasing, which may cause future impacts on the park's natural resources. - Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with an increase in more frequent and intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could impact some of the natural resources (e.g., changes in stream flow and water quality, changes in vegetation communities, increase in nonnative species [invasives]). - Heavy fuel loads in some areas of the park pose risk of potentially damaging wildland fires. - Natural resource staffing limitations do not allow the park to adequately manage threats.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities • Paintings by G. L. Frankenstein in the visitor center depict the 1865 landscape and present an opportunity to interpret the changed environment and evolving land management practices over the years. • Field management practices could contribute to the preservation of the historical agriculture landscape. The park could grow representative crops in agricultural plots and restore native grasses in other park areas. • Enhanced protection of the Appomattox River benefits the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. • The park's forests provide wildlife habitat in a region with increasing loss of natural cover. The park provides opportunities for wildlife viewing and other activities as part of the Virginia Wildlife and Birding Trail program.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Comprehensive breeding bird survey. • Collect baseline data on the soundscape.
Planning Needs	• Comprehensive site and pedestrian access trail plan. • Update invasive plant management plan. • Update wildland fire management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 42 U.S.C. 4321 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders) • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Adaptive Reuse of Historic Structures within the Park** – Existing buildings, including historic structures, are not adequate nor were they designed to meet operational needs. Adaptive reuse was a strategy adopted by park managers early in the history of the park as a practical way to meet short-term needs in a less costly way than constructing new buildings. Adaptation of these buildings over time has caused both stress and loss of historic fabric and is increasingly inadequate for modern uses. This is particularly so at the Isbell House, the location of the park's administrative offices, library, and collections management support functions. The building, a mid-19th-century residence, is carrying weight loads that are detrimental to its structural systems, and is being continually adapted to meet infrastructure requirements for the installation of information technology, electrical, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

The 1950s maintenance complex is a significant intrusion into the park's historic landscape and does not meet health and safety requirements. Some maintenance equipment and vehicles have to be stored outside because of lack of space. It has been difficult to retrofit the current buildings to meet safety standards because of the visual impacts such efforts would have on the historic setting. Expansion is problematic because the buildings are located in an area of the cultural landscape that has fundamental resource and values that support the park's purpose and significance. A facilities management plan and functional space/use analysis were identified as key planning and data needs for the park.

Until recently, park museum collections were in various storage areas in village buildings. Some centralization and improvement of conditions has been achieved through the conversion of a structure at the maintenance facility to an interim collections storage facility. The shed does not meet NPS museum standards for security or environmental controls. Research and treatment space is lacking and access to the facility is limited. There are security concerns due to the distance from management staff and functional concerns due to the location of park maintenance operations next door. At the same time, the park is the subject of a regional collections storage consolidation plan, which recommends a facility at the park that will accept collections from two or three small parks in the region. Updating the collections storage plan was identified as a planning need to help address this parkwide issue.

There are landscape treatment and aesthetic issues relating to the use of historic buildings as park offices and for bookstore operations. Cars parked near the Isbell House are modern intrusions on the historic scene. This also applies to the Meeks Store, which houses interpretive offices on the second floor; the bookstore in the Clover Hill Tavern kitchen, which houses offices and retail services; and the Peers House, which has cars and other modern devices around it. Some modern uses within the village are likely to be unavoidable, as there are efficiencies in retaining staff and other services for visitors in the village and there is a security rationale for continuing park housing in the village.

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- **Adequacy of the Existing Park Boundary** – When the park was first established as Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument in 1940 the focus was on the village as the surrender site. Many of the military actions that resulted in the surrender—related sites associated with the battles of Appomattox Court House and Appomattox Station, and other skirmishes associated with Lee’s retreat—were not considered for inclusion in the original acreage. For many years, the landscape surrounding the newly created park retained its rural character and Civil War sites remained undeveloped. The threat of alteration was considered low or nonexistent. Recent increases in commercial and residential development on the fringes of the park has served as a reminder to the National Park Service that resources associated with actions leading to the surrender are potentially at risk to these threats. A boundary adjustment study is currently underway to determine if identified parcels of land meet the criteria for a boundary expansion and to examine appropriate land protection strategies.

Cultural resources associated with the Appomattox Campaign and other important park resource values may be at risk. Troop movements and military actions took place in a wider area to the south and west of the park boundary in what is now the Town of Appomattox. The park’s present boundary excludes adjacent sites that are historically significant to the outcome of the Battle of Appomattox Court House, as well as lands that are highly visible from within the park. The evaluation of related resources on lands adjacent or close to the park indicates that the park should consider the protection of their character, settings, or values in some manner. A boundary adjustment study is currently underway to address these issues.

- **Safety along State Route 24** – Visitor as well as park staff safety along State Route 24, which traverses the park and is under the jurisdiction of the Virginia Department of Transportation, is a key parkwide issue facing Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Issues include the limited sight distance at some intersections; the speed of thru traffic that often exceeds the 55 mph limit; and the safety of pedestrians and staff crossing the road for picnicking, hiking, or work activities. Noise and the visibility of traffic on the roadway affect the visitor experience and the ability of park staff to convey information. The transportation department is interested in moving traffic efficiently and quickly, and the National Park Service is interested in providing a safe, high-quality visitor experience.

There are also concerns that the department of transportation may expand State Route 24 in the future as traffic increases. Collaboration and working together in promoting a safe and satisfying visitor experience while meeting the needs of through traffic is essential. An alternative transportation circulation plan, comprehensive trail plan, and the collection of baseline data on the park’s soundscape were identified as key planning and data needs to help address the challenges of safety along State Route 24.

- Universal Access and Experiencing Park Resources** – Addressing the need to provide universal access at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park while balancing the appearance of the cultural landscape and the integrity of historic structures is a key parkwide issue. The current park visitor center is located in a two-story reconstruction of the historic courthouse, with the primary museum exhibit space and orientation film on the second floor. Also, restroom facilities do not currently meet accessibility requirements. Numerous historic structures throughout the park, including the McLean House, the most visited site in the park, are not fully accessible. Located on the edge of the historic village at the bottom of a sloping hill, the primary parking area creates challenges for some visitors accessing the park and its visitor center. In 2013 a value analysis study was conducted to present recommendations for providing an accessible route to the visitor center from the parking area, but due to the historic significance of Market Lane, the recommendations were not implemented. Other tools and techniques to mitigate these parkwide challenges of universal access have been explored and implemented, but a self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility to address universal access of services, activities, and programs throughout the entire park is needed. Such a plan would look at physical and programmatic solutions to addressing visitor experiences and access, while identifying how and when to improve universal access throughout the entire park.



A 2001 visitor survey indicated the majority of visitors to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park stay three hours or less, and the stay is currently programmed for about two hours. Visitor services are provided only in the village, and broader visitor use in outlying areas of the park would be promoted by the availability of limited amenities and additional trails. Safety is one of the issues in accessing outlying areas, particularly along State Route 24 in terms of pedestrian crossing and sight distance problems at several intersections. With the expansion of access, interpretive programs, and connections to related resources in the Town of Appomattox, a visitor's length of stay may increase. Opportunities to connect with local, county, and regional greenways and trail plans could improve connectivity to the community and support larger regional heritage tourism efforts. A comprehensive trail plan was identified as a high priority need for the park. An IT system assessment and strategy was identified as a high priority need to improve virtual visitor access and explore new technologies to connect with visitors.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads and lanes; Archives and collections	Conceptual schematic program site analysis plan for relocating facilities	H	This analysis would explore strategies and make recommendations related to park facility issues that were identified during the development of the draft general management plan. Key issues include the location of the contemporary maintenance facility in the historic village of Appomattox, appropriateness of public restrooms in the former Slave Quarters, and accessibility of the second floor museum in the park visitor center. This plan would document program space and cost analysis, as well as total cost of facility ownership for physical or operational changes to existing facilities.
Sites, roads and lanes; Commemorative resources; Natural resources	Comprehensive site and pedestrian access trail plan	H	A comprehensive trail plan for the entire park is needed to provide better access and interpretation of the historic events that unfolded at Appomattox Court House. This plan would address visitor safety concerns by identifying primary trail access points and road crossings along State Route 24. Better connectivity to the community of Appomattox, the county, and regional greenway trail efforts would also be addressed and better integrate the park into the local community.
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads and lanes	Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility	H	Parks are obligated to ensure that all services, activities, and programs, when viewed in their entirety, are accessible to visitors and employees per section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against individuals based on disability. The plan evaluates and assesses the park for barriers, based on priority park areas of each core park experience, while making use of existing data for the accessibility assessment, as appropriate. Recognizing that the park cannot immediately make all services, activities, and programs accessible, criteria are used as the basis for the priority park area assessments: level of use by public, number of activities offered, program uniqueness, and geographic distribution, etc. The plan also identifies physical and programmatic solutions, timeframes, and implementation strategies that are needed in order to make accessible the services, activities, and programs provided in the park.
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads and lanes; Commemorative atmosphere	Visitor use management plan	M	A visitor use management plan would provide guidance on visitor use, carrying capacity issues, and take a comprehensive look at how visitors access and move throughout the park. This plan would also address the appropriateness of recreational activities as they relate to the park purpose and overall visitor experience at the historical park.
Buildings and structures; Archives and collections	Comprehensive housekeeping plan	M	A comprehensive housekeeping plan would provide guidance on overall housekeep and the cyclical cleaning of historic structures, exhibits, and displays throughout the entire park. Keeping historic structures and their displays clean helps prevent deterioration, provides monitoring for pests, and improves the overall visitor experience. Such a plan would formalize housekeep procedures and identify a regular schedule for the performance of these tasks.
Sites, roads, and lanes; Natural resources	Update invasive plant management plan	M	The park's Invasive Plant Management Plan was written in 2000 and updated in 2005. The plan provides assessments of invasive plant impacts in the park, and describes treatment recommendations and goals for the Mid-Atlantic Invasive Plant Team and the park's natural resource staff. An updated plan is needed to assess current conditions of invasive plants in the park and set new treatment goals.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Natural resources	Update wildland fire management plan	M	The park's current plan was written in 2005. An updated plan is needed due to changes in management objectives, terminology and planning requirements.
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads, and lanes	Resource stewardship strategy	M	The park includes a wide range of cultural and natural resources that contribute to the historic landscape of the village and its surroundings. A resource stewardship strategy will examine current resource conditions and provide comprehensive management strategies to move the park's resources towards target conditions.
Sites, roads and lanes; Commemorative resources	Concept plan for transportation circulation	L	Accessing the park and its resources along State Route 24 has increasingly become a life safety concern for both pedestrians and maintenance staff due to increasing speeds and traffic volume along this road. A concept plan for transportation circulation would explore safe and efficient alternatives for moving private and commercial traffic through the park and would address speeds along the road, access to park pull-offs and visitor parking areas, mobility throughout the park, and overall visitor experience and safety concerns.
Archives and collections	Update collection storage plan	L	The museum collection storage plan needs to be updated in order to address the challenges of a growing collection and archive. Meeting NPS standards for proper storage while addressing future capacity issues would be the primary focus of updating this plan.
Archives and collections	Update historic furnishing report for the Cover Hill Tavern	L	The historic furnishing report for the Clover Hill Tavern was completed in 1984 and needs to be updated to reflect current scholarly research and understanding of the interior and historic use of this historic structure. The report would provide guidance on the layout of furnishings and artifacts to better align with the park's interpretive themes.
Sites, roads and lanes; Commemorative resources; Viewshed values	Update of the cultural landscape report	L	Updating the cultural landscape report for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is needed to better reflect the Appomattox Campaign as well as the events and battles leading up to the surrender. This comprehensive update would take a broader look at the overall landscape of the park and surrounding area.
Buildings and structures	Sitewide stormwater management plan	L	Flooding issues and water filtration after heavy precipitation have been observed around some historic structures in the park. Also, the stage road is vulnerable to stormwater and a lack of adequate drainage. Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with more frequent and more intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could impact historic building and structures by accelerating weathering and/or damage from wind and flooding events. A sitewide stormwater management plan would help address these challenges.
Buildings and Structures	Update housing management plan and needs assessment certification	L	This plan would be updated using new and available data to ensure most efficient and cost effective management of critical housing resources.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Sites, roads and lanes	Historic structure report for the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road	H	A historic structure report for the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road would provide needed baseline data on this historic road that was used by both Union and Confederate forces during the Appomattox Campaign and surrender. This historic structure report may include additional archeological investigation to better understand and document the road and its construction. The historic structure report would inform management decisions related to this resource, appropriate resurfacing treatments, and general maintenance and long-term stewardship challenges related to this important landscape feature.
Sites, roads and lanes	Archeological research and survey of the park to confirm troop movements	H	A formal archeological survey and research into the troop movements during the final days of the Appomattox Campaign would provide needed scholarly information to support interpretation at the park. Archeological research and documentation would confirm current assumptions about troop movements and positions during the time of the battle and surrender and could involve large-scale metal detector survey or ground penetrating radar techniques.
Buildings and structures; Commemorative resources	Administrative history of the park	H	An administrative history of Appomattox Court House National Historic Park is needed to document and record the evolution of the park and its mission from its initial establishment in 1930 under the War Department to its redesignation as a national historical park. This administrative history would provide data on the expanding role of the park to comprehensively protect and interpret the Appomattox Campaign and final days of the Civil War leading up to the surrender.
Sites, roads and lanes; Natural resources	Historic fence line study/survey	H	A comprehensive study and survey of the historic fence lines of Appomattox Court House is needed for the entire park. These data would inform management decisions related to the reestablishment of these historic fence lines that defined the landscape during the time of the battle of Appomattox Court House and the eventual surrender in April 1865. Reestablishing these historic fence lines would support interpretation and improve the visitor experience at the park.
Buildings and structures	Historic structure report for the Peers House	H	A historic structure report for the Peers House would provide needed baseline data on this historic structure that existed during the Appomattox Campaign and surrender. The historic structure report would inform management decisions related to the adaptive reuse as well as general maintenance and stewardship challenges related to this important historic structure.
Parkwide Issue	IT system assessment and strategy	H	An assessment of the existing IT (Information Technology) systems at the park and the development of a strategy to address technological needs would provide valuable data on improving communication systems and virtual visitor access to the park. This assessment would also allow the park to explore technological needs for improving interpretation and building online advocacy for the park.
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads, and lanes	Cultural resource condition assessment	H	A cultural resource condition assessment would take a comprehensive inventory of existing data and information on cultural resources at the park. It would also identify gaps in documentation that should be addressed. These data would support a resource stewardship strategy as well as management activities and best practices related to cultural resources.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Contemplative atmosphere; Natural resources	Collect baseline data on the soundscape	M	Collecting and establishing baseline data for the sounds and acoustics within the park would support monitoring efforts related to noise pollution from traffic along State Route 24 that runs through the park. These data would inform future management decisions related to the impact of sound levels on the visitor experience.
Buildings and structures	Functional space/ use analysis	M	This analysis would identify and explore the best use and place for administrative and operational functions at the park. The appropriateness of the adaptive reuse of historic structures and location of existing administrative functions in the Isbell House would be part of this analysis. These data would inform a facilities management plan and help park management make decisions related to the best locations for day-to-day operational functions while minimizing the impacts on park resources and visitor experiences.
Buildings and structures; Sites, roads and lanes	Identification and survey of 1865 structure foundations	M	The identification and formal survey of remnant building foundations from structures that were on the landscape in 1865 would support overall park interpretation and provide important data related to the management and use of land within the historic village of Appomattox Court House.
Natural resources	Comprehensive Breeding Bird Survey	M	An on-going breeding bird monitoring program would be conducted in conjunction with the Mid-Atlantic Inventory and Monitoring Network program. The monitoring program would serve as an indicator of habitat health in the park as outlined in the park's Natural Resource Condition Assessment goals. The survey would help guide resource management actions.
Contemplative atmosphere; Commemorative resources; Archives and collections	Special history study	M	A special history study would explore the history of and nuanced interpretation of "peace and national reunification" during the time periods of reconstruction, reconciliation, and commemoration eras at the park. The study would focus scholarly research on the role of commemoration and Appomattox Court House in reconciliation and national memory.
Commemorative resources; Commemorative atmosphere; Confederate Cemetery	Formal legal boundary survey of the Confederate Cemetery	L	A formal legal boundary survey of the Confederate Cemetery located within the park is needed in order to proactively work with park partners. Currently, there are no immediate issues related to this boundary, but formalizing this boundary would help to clearly define roles and responsibilities related to the cemetery and its stewardship.
Sites, roads and lanes	Geophysical survey of all cemeteries within the park	L	Collecting baseline mapping data on all the family cemeteries and burials within the park was identified as a long-term data need for the park. Key cemeteries to be surveyed include Raine, Patteson, and Hix family cemeteries.
Archives and collections	Comprehensive collections storage assessment	L	A comprehensive collection storage assessment would look at future storage and stewardship needs of the park's growing museum collection and archive. This assessment would help provide guidance and inform management decisions related to addressing these challenges.

Part 3: Contributors

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Brian Eick, Natural Resource Manager

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Robin Snyder, Superintendent

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

1930 – Public Law 71-379 46 Stat 777 S 3810

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 513, 518–520. 1930. 777

SEC. 8. That the commission hereby created shall expire one year after the expiration of the celebration. Expiration of Commission.

Approved, June 17, 1930.

CHAP. 518.—An Act To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at or near Vincennes, Indiana. June 18, 1930.
[S. 1268.]
[Public, No. 377.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at or near Vincennes, Indiana, authorized to be built by the States of Illinois and Indiana, by an Act of Congress approved June 20, 1929, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 20, 1930. Wabash River.
Time extended for
bridging, at Vincennes,
Ind.
Ante, p. 30, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. Amendment.

Approved, June 18, 1930.

CHAP. 519.—An Act For the relief of the State of Florida. June 18, 1930.
[S. 1458.]
[Public, No. 378.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Florida be, and it is hereby, relieved from all responsibility and accountability for certain quartermaster property, to the approximate amount of \$1,117.64, the property of the War Department which was lost, damaged, or destroyed in relief work incident to the hurricane of September, 1928, while in the possession of the Florida National Guard. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to terminate all further accountability for said property. Florida.
Relieved from re-
sponsibility, etc., for
loss, etc., of War De-
partment property dur-
ing September, 1928.

Approved, June 18, 1930.

CHAP. 520.—An Act To provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. June 18, 1930.
[S. 3810.]
[Public, No. 379.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War between the States which was brought about by the surrender of the army under General Robert E. Lee to Lieutenant General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, in the State of Virginia, on April 9, 1865, and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to acquire at the scene of said surrender approximately one acre of land, free of cost to the United States, at the above-named place, fence the parcel of land so acquired or demarcate its limits, and erect a monument thereon. Appomattox Court
House, Va.
Acquisition of land
at, for monument in
commemoration of sur-
render of Confederate
Army, etc.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act. Post, p. 1305.
Sums authorized.
To carry out provi-
sions of Act.

SEC. 3. The land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such tract of land and monument a sum not to exceed \$250 per annum. Maintenance.

Approved, June 18, 1930.

1935 – Public Law 74-268-49 Stat 613 HR 4507

74TH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 519, 520. AUGUST 13, 1935.

613

[CHAPTER 519.]

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury of portions of the property within the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Kentucky, for the construction thereon of certain public buildings, and for other purposes.

August 13, 1935.
[S. 3329.]
[Public, No. 267.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to make transfers to the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury of such portions of the property at present included within the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Kentucky, and upon such conditions, as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to construct within the limits of the property so transferred such building or buildings, appurtenances, and approaches thereto as he may deem adequate and suitable for the use of the Treasury Department as a depository, and for use in carrying out any other functions or duties of the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That upon cessation of such use the premises or any part thereof so transferred shall revert to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Fort Knox Military Reservation, Kentucky. Transfer of portion, authorized.

Construction.

Proviso.
Reversionary provision.

Approved, August 13, 1935.

[CHAPTER 520.]

AN ACT

To amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia", approved June 18, 1930, and to establish the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, and for other purposes.

August 13, 1935.
[H. R. 4507.]
[Public, No. 268.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the termination of the War between the States at Appomattox Court House, Virginia", approved June 18, 1930, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument.
Vol. 46, p. 777.

"That when title to all the land, structures, and other property within a distance of one and one-half miles from the Appomattox Court House site, Virginia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national-monument purposes, shall have been vested in the United States in fee simple, such area or areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the 'Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument.'

Establishment.

"SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this Act as amended hereby.

Appropriation authorized.
Post, p. 1794.

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land and/or buildings, structures, and so forth, within the boundaries of said park as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States, by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said park as may be necessary for the completion thereof within the limits of the appropriation as authorized in Section 2."

Acquisition of land.

Proviso.
Purchases; condemnation proceedings.
Vol. 25, p. 357; U. S. C., p. 1785.

614 74TH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 520-522, 530. AUGUST 13, 14, 1935.

Vol. 46, p. 777.

SEC. 2. Such Act of June 18, 1930, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

Jurisdiction.

"SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled 'An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes', as amended."

Vol. 39, p. 535; U. S. C., p. 591.

Approved, August 13, 1935.

[CHAPTER 521.]

AN ACT

August 13, 1935.
[H. R. 6995.]
[Public, No. 269.]

Granting pensions to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, their widows and dependents, and for other purposes.

Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection veterans, etc. Reenactment of laws granting pensions to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws in effect on March 19, 1933, granting pensions to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, their widows and dependents, are hereby reenacted into law and such laws shall be effective from and after the date of the approval of this Act.

Repeals.

SEC. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 13, 1935.

[CHAPTER 522.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

August 13, 1935.
[S. J. Res. 145.]
[Pub. Res., No. 48.]

Authorizing the appropriation of funds for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property during the period August 16, 1935, to August 31, 1935, both inclusive.

District of Columbia. Sum authorized for maintenance of order, August 16-31, 1935.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, to maintain public order and protect life and property in the District of Columbia from the 16th day of August 1935 to the 31st of August 1935, both inclusive, including the employment of personal service, the payment of allowances, traveling expenses, hire of means of transportation, and other incidental expenses in the discretion of the said Commissioners. There is hereby further authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable as aforesaid, for the construction, rent, maintenance, and for incidental expenses in connection with the operation of temporary public-convenience stations, first-aid stations, and information booths, including the employment of personal services in connection therewith during such period.

For construction.

Approved, August 13, 1935.

[CHAPTER 530.]

AN ACT

August 14, 1935.
[H. R. 6511.]
[Public, No. 270.]

To amend the air-mail laws and to authorize the extension of the Air Mail Service.

Air Mail Act of 1934, amendments. Vol. 48, pp. 933, 1243. Post, p. 1175.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to revise air-mail laws, and to establish a commission to make a report to the Congress

FEDERAL REGISTER, Tuesday, April 23, 1940

National Park Service.

ORDER DESIGNATING THE APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL MONUMENT, VIRGINIA

Whereas the act of Congress approved August 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 613), authorizes the establishment of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument when title to all the land, structures, and other property within a distance of one and one-half miles from the Appomattox Court House site, Virginia, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have been vested in the United States in fee simple; and

Whereas a fee simple title to all the land necessary or desirable for the establishment of the said monument is vested in the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by the said act of August 13, 1935, do hereby designate the following-described land with the structures thereon to be the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument:

All that certain area known as the "Appomattox Surrender Ground" lying around the village of Old Appomattox Court House in Clover Hill Magisterial District, Appomattox County, Virginia, situated about two miles east of Appomattox, Virginia, on both sides of State Highway 24, on the headwaters of Appomattox River, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at corner 1, common to the Gallilee Church parcel and in the right-of-way of State Highway 24; thence with said right-of-way N. 62°59' E., 1.80 chains to corner 2; thence northeasterly to the right along a 2°2' curve 10.27 chains to corner 3; thence N. 76°46' E., 32.57 chains to corner 4; thence S. 0°36' W., 2.87 chains to corner 5; thence N. 81°18' E., 3.62 chains to corner 6, which is a corner common to Tract No. 142 and the Herman Church Lot; thence N. 8°02' W., 3.09

chains to corner 7; thence N. 76°46' E., 3.76 chains to corner 8; thence N. 76°46' E., 0.07 chains to corner 9; thence N. 76°46' E., 0.15 chains to corner 10; thence N. 76°46' E., 1.62 chains to corner 11; thence northeasterly to the left along a 1° curve 5.34 chains to corner 12; thence N. 73°13' E., 2.11 chains to corner 13; thence N. 73°12'30" E., 11.35 chains to corner 14; thence northeasterly along the center of the Old Richmond Stage Road at 11.69 chains, crossing north right-of-way line of State Highway 24, in all 13.54 chains to corner 15; thence N. 64°48' E., 4.88 chains to corner 16; thence N. 74°37' E., 1.05 chains to corner 17; thence N. 1°19' W., 5.75 chains to corner 18; thence S. 86°40' W., 4.33 chains to corner 19; thence N. 16°40' E., 0.99 chains to corner 20; thence N. 26°48' E., 2.88 chains to corner 21; thence N. 44°55' E., 4.04 chains to corner 22; thence easterly down a spring branch with its meanders 8.56 chains to corner 23; thence easterly down said spring branch with its meanders 14.44 chains to corner 24; thence S. 11°30' E., 11.00 chains to corner 25; thence westerly along north right-of-way line of State Highway No. 24, 9.66 chains to corner 26; thence S. 1°48' E., at 0.45 chains crossing center line of State Highway 24, in all 1.43 chains to corner 27; thence N. 89°52' E., 0.32 chains to corner 28; thence easterly to the left along a 7° curve 3.95 chains to corner 29; thence S. 23°24' E., 0.23 chains to corner 30; thence northeasterly to the left along a 7° curve 2.14 chains to corner 31; thence N. 51°59' E., 3.06 chains to corner 32; thence N. 51°35' E., 0.55 chains to corner 33; thence N. 51°35' E., 10.60 chains to corner 34; thence northeasterly to the left along a 4° curve 13.97 chains to corner 35; thence northeasterly along a 4° curve 0.40 chains to corner 36; thence N. 14°22' E., 2.71 chains to corner 37; thence S. 75°10' E., 1.50 chains to corner 38; thence N. 15°20' E., at 2 chains crossing the Appomattox River, in all 3.38 chains to corner 39; thence N. 75°25' W., 1.48 chains to corner 40; thence N. 14°07' E., 5.98 chains to corner 41; thence N. 14°39' E., 6.81 chains to corner 42; thence N. 14°36' E., 4.29 chains to corner 43; thence northeasterly to the right along a 2° curve 7.17 chains to corner 44; thence N. 24°15' E., 17.34 chains to corner 45; thence northeasterly to the right along a 4° curve 9.13 chains to corner 46; thence N. 49°02' E., 12.00 chains to corner 47; thence northeasterly along the center of the Old Richmond Road and the meanders thereof 6.08 chains to corner 48; thence N. 41°20' W., 2.41 chains to corner 49; thence southeasterly along the center of Old Mill Road and the meanders thereof 25.72 chains to corner 50; thence S. 20°39' W., 39.66 chains to corner 51, a point in the center of the Appomattox River at an old ford; thence southeasterly down said Appomattox River as it meanders 41.80 chains to corner 52, a point in the center of said Appomattox River at an old road; thence

southerly along the center of said old road and the meanders thereof 13.62 chains to corner 53; thence S. 75°30' W., 18.82 chains to corner 54; thence S. 71°36' W., 3.45 chains to corner 55; thence S. 68°19' W., 14.32 chains to corner 56; thence N. 72°55' W., 7.52 chains to corner 57; thence S. 38°24' W., 33.19 chains to corner 58; thence S. 50°55' W., 5.15 chains to corner 59; thence S. 44°35' W., 17.19 chains to corner 60; thence S. 82°14' W., 40.57 chains to corner 61; thence S. 59°41' W., 0.66 chains to corner 62; thence southwesterly up Plain Run Branch with meanders thereof 7.79 chains to corner 63; thence westerly up center of Plain Run Branch and meanders thereof 57.83 chains to corner 64; thence westerly up said branch with meanders thereof 21.12 chains to corner 65; thence N. 22°38' W., 29.39 chains to corner 66; thence N. 22°48' W., 2.27 chains to place of beginning, excluding therefrom the Raine Monument, the Confederate Cemetery and the Presbyterian Church lot described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner in center of State secondary road No. 627, which is south 10.09 chains from corner 33 on south right-of-way line of State Highway No. 24; thence N. 89°56' E., 2.45 chains to a set stone in old hedge row; thence S. 02°32' W., 4.23 chains to a stake in a pile of stones; thence N. 69°03' W., 2.25 chains to a point in center of State secondary road No. 627; thence with said road N. 02°43' W., 3.42 chains to the place of beginning, containing 970.30 acres more or less.

The administration, protection, and development of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes, as amended."

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this national monument.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed in the City of Washington, this 10th day of April 1940.

[SEAL]

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 40-1589; Filed, April 22, 1940;
9:45 a. m.]

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54

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[68 STAT.]

to it is equal to or in excess of the market value of the property to be conveyed by the United States, or (2) that the United States is to receive from the Sun Oil Company, upon conveyance of the properties to be exchanged, a sum of money equal to the amount by which the market value of the property to be conveyed by the United States exceeds the value to the United States of the property to be conveyed to the United States. Any money received by the United States in connection with the exchange shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

Approved April 15, 1954.

Public Law 334

CHAPTER 142

AN ACT

April 15, 1954
[H. R. 4024]

To change the name of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park".

Appomattox
Court House Na-
tional Historical
Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the historical site known as the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument", located near Appomattox, Virginia, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park". Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such site is designated or referred to by the name of the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument" shall be held and considered to refer to such site by the name of the "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park".

Approved April 15, 1954.

Public Law 335

CHAPTER 143

AN ACT

April 15, 1954
[H. R. 6434]

To amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards.

Food standards
regulations.
52 Stat. 1046.

Initiation of ac-
tion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C., sec. 341), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 401." and by adding at the end of such section the following new subsection:

"(b) (1) Any action under subsection (a) for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of any regulation shall be begun by a proposal made (A) by the Secretary of his own initiative, or (B) by petition of any interested person, showing reasonable grounds therefor, filed with the Secretary. The Secretary shall publish such proposal and shall afford all interested persons an opportunity to present their views thereon, orally or in writing. As soon as practicable thereafter, the Secretary shall by order act upon such proposal and shall make such order public. Except as provided in paragraph (2), the order shall become effective at such time as may be specified therein, but not prior to the day following the last day on which objections may be filed under such paragraph.

Filing of objec-
tions.

"(2) At any time prior to the thirtieth day after the date on which an order entered under paragraph (1) is made public, any person who will be adversely affected by such order if placed in effect may file objections thereto with the Secretary, specifying with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable, stating the grounds

1992 PL 102-541 106 Stat 3565 S 225

PUBLIC LAW 102-541—OCT. 27, 1992

106 STAT. 3565

Public Law 102-541
102d Congress

An Act

To expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County
Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia.Oct. 27, 1992
[S. 225]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. FINDING.**16 USC 425k
note.

Congress finds that the land area near Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia, located south and west of the intersection of the Orange Plank Road and Brock Road in Spotsylvania County was strategically significant ground associated with the battle of the Civil War known as the Battle of the Wilderness, and that the tract of land adjacent to such area known as “Longstreet’s Flank Attack” was also strategically significant to that battle.

SEC. 2. ADDITION TO WILDERNESS BATTLEFIELD.

(a) Section (2) of Public Law 101-214 (16 U.S.C. 425k(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “326-40072E/89,”; and

(2) by striking “1989.” and inserting in lieu thereof “1989, and the map entitled ‘Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park,’ numbered 326-40072E/89/A and dated September 1990.”: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be effective until the lands included within the proposed new boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park pursuant to this Act have been donated to the Secretary of the Interior.

16 USC 425k
note.

(b) Lands included within the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park pursuant to this section may be acquired only by donation.

16 USC 425k
note.**SEC. 3. ADDITION TO APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**

(a) Section 308(a) of Public Law 94-578 (16 U.S.C. 450e-1(a)) is amended by striking “numbered 340-20,000A, and dated September 1976,” and inserting in lieu thereof, “numbered 340/80,015 and dated June 1992,”: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be effective until the lands included within the proposed new boundaries of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park pursuant to this Act have been donated to the Secretary of the Interior.

16 USC 450e-1
note.

(b) Lands included within the boundaries of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park pursuant to this section may be acquired only by donation.

Approved October 27, 1992.

Appendix B: Full Site And Legislative History Of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Prehistory to 1607

The Piedmont Region of Virginia was inhabited by American Indians who would have depended on hunting game, fishing, and collecting naturally occurring plant foods. Late in prehistory and during the period of contact between American Indians and European colonists, horticulture was common. Small groups of American Indians would have visited in the vicinity of the park at least sporadically and during some periods resided there seasonally. A total of 6 prehistoric sites located within five miles of Appomattox Court House NHP are listed with the Commonwealth of Virginia's state site files, and only 14 prehistoric sites have been identified within Appomattox County. None have been found within park boundaries, although topographic settings and soil types are favorable to their appearance.

The ethnic or linguistic affiliation of the American Indians most likely to have visited or inhabited the area late in the prehistoric period were probably either Siouan, affiliated with the Monacans, whose villages were located in the piedmont along the James River to the north or Iroquoian, who were affiliated with groups to the south and southeast. In many aspects of their culture, these groups were similar to the Algonquian-speaking Appamatuck, whose territory straddled the coastal-plain section of the Appomattox River. At time of European contact, lands at Appomattox Court House NHP would have been within the territory of the Monicans, a Siouian-speaking population that included the Saponai and Tutelo which joined the Iroquois Confederation in the early eighteenth century.

Early Contact and Settlement at Clover Hill (1607–1845)

European settlement of the Piedmont Region effectively began after the 1772 treaty with the Iroquois Indians, which dictated that their territory not extend east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Appomattox was still the frontier in 1750. Land in Tidewater, Virginia, was largely settled and intensively cultivated. Tobacco cultivation rapidly depleted soil nutrients, and tobacco farmers began to occupy the piedmont. The soils in Appomattox proved to be well suited to cultivation of a dark-leaf tobacco that was preferred at the time, and a dispersed community of tobacco farmers slowly began to occupy the region. In 1809, the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road was built, contributing to the growth of the region and leading to the establishment of road houses, taverns, and stage headquarters. Lynchburg was, during this era, a thriving tobacco packing and shipping center and reportedly the country's second wealthiest city (per capita). The location of Appomattox on a relatively level plateau along the road between Richmond and Lynchburg made it an important way-station and a settlement grew up around it. The local tavern, constructed in 1819 by Alexander Patteson, was a center of activity. The settlement became known as "Clover Hill."

Establishment of Appomattox County (1845–1861)

In 1825, local residents began to petition the Virginia Legislature to establish a new county. By 1845, the legislature had agreed to form Appomattox County from parts of surrounding Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, and Prince Edward Counties. Appomattox County was named for the Appomattox River, which had taken its name from the large American Indian village of Appamatuck located at its confluence with the James River.

Clover Hill, with a population of fewer than 100 residents, was selected as the county seat, and a courthouse and jail were constructed from locally fired red clay bricks. County seats in Virginia during this period typically appended “Court House” to the county name, signifying the place where the county’s business was conducted. Thus, Clover Hill’s name was changed to Appomattox Court House. A village began to form in association with the county seat. John Raine constructed a second tavern, later purchased by Wilmer McLean for his family home and used for the historic meeting between Generals Lee and Grant in 1865. Farming was the primary occupation of many residents. There were tanneries and grist and saw mills along the Appomattox River and Plain Run Branch. The village and the area around it also included enslaved persons and free black communities.

In 1854, the South Side Rail Road from Petersburg was extended from Farmville to Appomattox Depot. The location of the station, three miles west of the county seat, began the economic decline of Appomattox Court House. Although the county’s population had begun to decline in the 1850s and 1860s, the local economy thrived due to the railroad and the James River and Kanawha canals. The output of tobacco almost doubled and the cash value of farms increased. The railroad was further extended to Lynchburg, and businesses in the village began to relocate to the depot area to be close to the railroad.

The Civil War (1861–1865)

The village was sheltered from the direct effects of the war until April 1865, although on July 3, 1863, a locally raised unit—Company H of the 18th Virginia Infantry—suffered one of the highest casualties of any unit in the Army of Northern Virginia at the Battle of Gettysburg during “Pickett’s Charge.” Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s defeat outside Petersburg, at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, forced Lee to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. Rapid movements to the south of Lee’s army, directed by General Grant, forced the Confederates west as they sought to connect with General Joseph E. Johnston’s Army of Tennessee operating in North Carolina. A lack of supplies and loss of control over the rail lines between Petersburg and points south and east contributed to the precarious position of the Army of Northern Virginia when it reached Appomattox on April 8. In the Battle of Appomattox Station on April 8, Union cavalry under Brevet Major General George A. Custer captured Confederate supply trains at Appomattox Station. Moving northeast, Custer engaged Confederate Army reserve artillery under General Reuben Lindsay Walker had gone into temporary camp about a mile northeast of Appomattox Station. Walker had approximately 100 guns, and more than 200 baggage and hospital wagons to defend. He placed his guns in a semi-circle with the wagons in the rear. During the course of the battle Custer’s men made four separate charges against the guns prior to breaking through. With the 3rd Division flag in his hand, Custer personally lead one of these charges against Walker’s guns. Custer’s horsemen captured 25 cannon, up to 200 wagons, and more than 1,000 prisoners. The battle effectively eliminated Walker’s unit from the Army of Northern Virginia and gave the Union Army possession of the key Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road west of the village—Lee’s only route of escape.

Following the battle, Federal cavalry troopers secured the high ground a quarter-mile west of the village of Appomattox Court House along the stage road at its junction with the Oakville Road and began constructing light breastworks. The bulk of Lee’s army lay encamped a mile north of Appomattox Court House near Rocky Run and southwest of New Hope Church, an area secured by Confederate Gen. James Longstreet’s 1st Corps. Lee met with his generals that evening and decided to advance General John Gordon’s infantry along with Fitzhugh Lee’s cavalry against the Federal cavalry force to the west. Lee believed that he had out-marched most of Grant’s infantry and that the combined force under Gordon and Fitzhugh Lee would easily clear the stage road for the rest of their army. Early on the morning of April 9, Generals Gordon and Lee positioned infantry and cavalry troops just west of Appomattox Court House in line of battle extending along Back Lane and Tibbs Lane. Gordon’s infantry was stationed on either side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, and Lee’s cavalry was positioned to the north of the Confederate infantry’s right flank.

After daybreak, the Confederate formations were fired upon by a Federal battery positioned astride the stage road a quarter mile west, near the crest of the hill. Advancing Confederate forces overran and captured the battery. Gordon's infantry lines wheeled to clear the road west, but the advance was short-lived. Twelve thousand Union infantry troops under Major Gen. Edward Ord's Army of the James arrived on Gordon's right flank blocking the stage road and causing Gordon to reface his line to the west. The heaviest fighting took place around the Coleman house, as hard pressure on the Confederate advance forced withdrawal east toward the village. Two divisions of Lee's cavalry skirted the Federal left flank as General Rooney Lee's cavalry and General William Cox's North Carolina infantry staved off initial Union advances. At the same time, the Federal 2nd and 6th Corps under Major Generals Andrews Humphreys and Horatio Wright menaced Longstreet's Corps from the east at New Hope Church. South of the village, Union infantry under Major General Charles Griffin and cavalry forces under Brigadier General Thomas Devin and General Custer took positions along a commanding ridge and began preparing for an assault. These forces used Legrande Road (Oakleigh Road - modern) to advance on the Confederates south of the village. The last action near the village of Appomattox Court House took place in this area as Confederate Cavalry under General Martin Gary and Union cavalry clashed south of the village. Later in the morning, this location would also become the site where the first flag of truce would appear, as well as the site of one of the last casualties – Sgt. Ben Weary of Ohio. Grant had effectively surrounded Lee on three sides with the James River to the North. Lee knew that there was no hope of escape. To the north, the bridge at Duiguidsville had been burned by locals in March 1865 to stop a raid by Federal cavalry. Lee ordered truce flags sent out and wrote a note to Grant requesting a meeting to discuss the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Hostilities shortly ceased and on the afternoon of April 9 General Lee surrendered to Lt. General Grant at the house of Wilmer McLean.

On April 12, three days later, Confederate infantry led by General Gordon surrendered to approximately 4,500 troops from the 1st Division of the Federal 5th Corps along a section of the Richmond-Lynchburg State Road running through the village of Appomattox Court House. In a ceremony supervised from a knoll south of the village near the Peers House by Union General Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Confederate infantry stacked their weapons and turned over their flags.



From an initial estimate of more than 60,000 men retreating from Petersburg, Lee's troops numbered less than 30,000 by the time they were paroled at Appomattox Court House, diminished through hard marching, captures, lack of rations, combat casualties, and desertions. Lee's decision to end the war and to discourage guerilla warfare among the troops was a key to acceptance of the result in the South and ultimate reunification of the nation. The surrender ended the war in Virginia and took the largest and most successful Confederate Army from the field, allowing the Federal government to further concentrate forces against Generals Joseph Johnston and Richard Taylor. Across the South, Confederate commanders quickly realized the futility of further resistance, saw the generosity of terms, and like Lee, concluded to surrender their troops. Four years of civil war were over.

Appomattox Court House became forever associated with the return to peace and beginning of healing at the conclusion of the nation's bloodiest conflict.



Reconstruction and the Aftermath of Civil War (1865–1889)

The economic boom of the late antebellum era had stalled by 1860 and tobacco output dropped. Local agriculture after the war was dominated by grain cultivation, fruit production, and livestock. In the Appomattox area, a sizable population of free blacks and the tenancy practices in place before the war resulted in fewer changes to the economy than experienced through most of the south, where the new practices of sharecropping and tenancy became standard. Population shifts in the village of Appomattox Court House continued due to the location of railroad service in the town of Appomattox, three miles away. By 1870, African Americans comprised more than half the population of the village. In 1892, the courthouse burned down, presumably due to a chimney fire, and the county decided to transfer the seat of government to the railroad depot, Appomattox Station. By 1894, the name of the station, now the county seat, was changed to Appomattox. The village of Appomattox Court House retained its name.



Post-Reconstruction Commemoration and Park Establishment (1889–1933)

Soon after the war, the village began to attract tourists curious about the site of the surrender. In 1890, a group of Union veterans organized as the Appomattox Improvement Company purchased 1,400 acres of land in and around the village. The purpose was to make the area the site of a national campground for veteran reunions and the other military uses. The group attempted to convince Congress to build a monument and roads to special points of interest, and proposed plans to build a hotel and park, and to sell off land in lots to Union veterans. The plan was never realized because the McLean House was not secured. In 1891, a separate group under Myron Dunlap of Niagara Falls, New York, the Appomattox Land and Improvement Company, formed with the idea to purchase and dismantle the McLean House. One idea to exhibit it at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago was abandoned. A new venture was hatched to move the house to Washington, DC. Plans were drawn by a local firm and the building was dismantled. When a financial panic occurred in the stock market in 1893, Dunlap and Company went bankrupt prior to shipping the materials for the house, which were stored onsite and over the next 50 years, the materials succumbed to rot, weather, vegetation, and souvenir collectors. The effort to create congressional recognition of Appomattox continued. In 1893, 10 cast iron tablets describing the events of April 9, 1865, and their connection to local features, were placed. This was followed in 1905 by the placement of the North Carolina Monument to mark the spot where the last volley before the surrender was fired by Brig. Gen. William R. Cox's North Carolina Brigade. The monument and two outlying markers were the first and only state markers erected on the Appomattox battlefield. Between 1905 and 1926, the village went into decline. Homes lay abandoned, the McLean house and courthouse sites became overgrown, and nearby farmland fell fallow. In 1926, the Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields was passed by Congress, charging the Army War College with the task of identifying all the sites of battles on American soil throughout the nation's history. The study identified the sites, ranked them in order of importance and made recommendations for a plan for national commemoration. Appomattox Court House was to be recognized as a national monument, rather than a national military park, because of the size of the engagement and number of resulting casualties.



Creation of a National Monument

An act of June 18, 1930, (46 Stat. 777) implemented the study's recommendation authorizing the War Department to acquire one acre of land at the site of the old Courthouse, fence the area in and erect a monument. The cost was not to exceed \$100,000. The act contained the following language: "... to acquire at the scene of the said surrender approximately one acre of land ... for the purpose of commemorating the termination of the War Between the States ... and for the further purpose of honoring those who engaged in this tremendous conflict." This is considered the park's enabling legislation. In 1931 Congress authorized \$2,500 for the design, plan, and cost estimates for the monument (46 Stat.1277). The War Department appointed a five-man Commission of Fine Arts to administer a national competition for the monument's design. Some factions of the national office of the United Daughters of the Confederacy considered any memorial at Appomattox an attempt "to celebrate on our soil the victory of General Grant and his Army." In 1932, wishing to avoid further inflaming emotions, the commission stated its preference for "the idea of recreating the historic scene of the surrender" rather than a memorial sculpture. This idea of "recreating the historic scene" would be a major shift in interpreting historic sites, the premise put forward by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. in *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926–1949*, Volume I. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville for the Preservation Press, pp. 620–625.

Pre-World War II Park Development and the Role of Civilian Conservation Corps (1933–1942)

Oversight of the memorial became the province of the Department of the Interior in 1933. B. Floyd Flickinger, superintendent of Colonial National Monument at Yorktown, was given responsibility for the project. In his first project report, Flickinger cited agreement with the Fine Arts Commission and recommended that the authorized funds be devoted to the restoration of the most important buildings—those that stood there at the time of the surrender. The recommendation reflected a growing consensus among NPS historians that the most appropriate memorialization for battlefields was preservation of the landscape. The recent restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and Henry Ford's Greenfield Village is thought to have influenced these views. Locally, there was opposition to the idea of erecting a monument and one organization (the Lynchburg Group) advocated "the entire restoration of the McLean House and the courthouse group of buildings which stood there in April 1865" and expressed its interest in "securing the entire battlefield area on which the last stand of the two armies was made." The 1930 legislation was amended on August 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 613), to authorize the acquisition of land, structures, and property within one and one-half miles of the courthouse site for the purpose of creating a public monument. In preparation for the construction of the monument, the Virginia State Highway Department regraded and resurfaced State Route 24, which roughly followed the course of the old Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road and built a bridge over the Appomattox River on the approach to the site from the east. Called the Memorial Bridge, it was comparable to other bridges being built by the federal government to mark the entrances or gateways into Civil War battlefield sites. Under the New Deal legislation's Resettlement Act, designed to take submarginal farmland out of production, the National Park Service was able to acquire the land. The acquisition was accomplished through the Department of Agriculture's land use and land conservation project known as the Surrender Grounds Forest Project. The approximately 970 acres were transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior in a 1939 executive order (#8057, 3 CFR 460).

A 1940 Secretary of the Interior Order (5 CFR 1520) designated the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, creating the park. A development plan centered on the idea of a restored village and set the priorities for site work: demolishing unwanted buildings, clearing underbrush, constructing roads and trails, and providing utilities as well as a utility area. The reconstruction of the McLean House was at the top of the priority list. The plan recommended realigning State Route 24, rerouting it from around the courthouse to north of the village. Unfortunately, bowing to pressures to focus entirely upon the village and the McLean house resulted in a final plan for rerouting State Route 24 exchanging of state owned property for U.S. owned property south of the village. The plan resulted in the State Route 24 bypass being built directly upon the battlefield of April 9, 1865. Efforts to forestall the construction of private souvenir shops and concession stands on property north of the highway were carried out through the purchase of easements, and a plan to purchase the property at an appropriate time was developed. It was thought that the presence of commercial uses would have compromised the historic landscape being preserved nearby. The introduction of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a labor force laid the groundwork for development of the park. Some parts of the road realignment project, clearing of the monument grounds, archeological excavations, and stabilization of historic structures were undertaken in 1940–41. The work was done by Company 1351, composed of approximately 190 African Americans from Yorktown, Virginia. As World War II came to involve the United States, the CCC camp disbanded, leaving much of the reconstruction and work stopped for the duration of the war.

Restoration Efforts and National Historical Park Designation (1942–1954)

NPS officials debated the role of restoration and reconstruction. There were concerns about the historical accuracy of planned reconstruction of the village. Some thought that, with the exception of the McLean House, Appomattox Court House was not historically important enough to warrant restoration. It was argued that the house should be the sole focus of commemorative efforts. Perhaps by evoking nostalgic memories of 19th-century rural life, re-creation of the village would detract from the importance of the McLean House. However, opposition eventually faded, and work to reconstruct the McLean House and other features began, and from 1949 to 1968, the National Park Service reconstructed 14 buildings in total.

One early decision in developing an approach to work at Appomattox Court House was to be as true to the original landscape as possible. This included using archeology and other reliable documentation to reconstruct the buildings, using authentic materials as far as financially feasible and recreating views and vistas, as well as circulation and vegetation patterns that were known to have existed at the time of the Civil War. Historians, archeologists, and architects worked together to determine accurate information for building reconstruction. Restoration of the Peers House, the Clover Hill Tavern and its guest house and kitchen were finished and the slave quarters reconstructed in 1954. The restored and reconstructed buildings provided practical as well as historical benefit. The renovation placed the park office and museum in the tavern and a comfort station in the former slave quarters behind it, while the Peers House was used as an employee residence. A garage, a workshop, parking, and a utility center (the maintenance complex) were built near the Peers House. With structures considered essential for park operations built, post-Civil War structures that had been used for various park construction purposes could then be removed. The bypass road opened in 1954 and automobile traffic began to be prohibited in the village in 1956.

Legislation in 1953 (67 Stat. 181) authorized a land exchange through which the National Park Service transferred 98.6 acres of federal lands in exchange for 76 acres along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road of greater historic value and closer to the village. The designation of the site was changed to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park through legislation enacted in 1954 (68 Stat. 54).

Mission 66 Developments and Additional Reconstruction Efforts (1954–1966)

Major physical improvements were funded by Mission 66, the 10-year fully funded NPS program (1956–66) that was intended to upgrade park facilities throughout the country. The reconstruction of the courthouse was among the most important projects at Appomattox. The 1940s development plan had recommended its reconstruction as the park's visitor center and headquarters, which was also favored by local residents. However, the typical visitor center constructed during the period was a modern building favoring streamlined architectural design and materials. Park service officials met with local citizens in 1961 and gave them the choice between a modern visitor center and a reconstructed courthouse visitor center. The local choice was reconstruction.

Under the Mission 66 program, the parking area between State Route 24 and the village and roadside pull-offs and parking at historic sites were developed, and improvements made to the village's roads. The program funded interpretive devices such as signs, markers, maps, and exhibits, and the Mission 66 prospectus outlined not only the restoration and operational program at the park, but its interpretation as well. The focus was on the McLean House, as had been the case since the 1890s. Elsewhere, the emphasis was mainly on exterior restoration. Other village buildings were used to house administrative and operational functions and none were used entirely for display to the public, as was the McLean House. The restored and reconstructed buildings would "provide only the outline and setting for the drama of Appomattox," in the words of the park's first superintendent, Hubert Gurney.

The landscape in 1965 reflected the NPS understanding of the site during the Civil War. NPS land acquisitions had included both properties significant to important events of the Civil War and scenic easements that permitted historic views and viewsheds to be maintained. The establishment and maintenance of views through vegetation management was also of primary concern during this period; this is a concern that continues to the present.

Planning and Legislation, 1970–1992

The National Park Service continued to acquire land associated with the battle and surrender. New boundaries were authorized in 1976 (90 Stat. 2732) and the land acquisition ceiling increased. The 1977 general management plan addressed the expanded boundary and the need to manage the park's potential surrounding development. It classified parkland into scenic easement, natural environment, and development sub zones. Land acquisition was proposed to increase visitor capacity while providing site protection for the historic village, preventing visual intrusions to the historic scene, and protecting important resources within the proposed boundary. The area of acquisition was within sight of the historic village and contained the final battle site of the two armies. It was also under threat of subdivision. Scenic easements prohibited commercial development, but did not restrict residential development.

In 1992, new boundaries incorporating the area of proposed land acquisition were adopted and acquisition authorized by donation (106 Stat. 3565). The military significance of the park was considerably strengthened through this boundary expansion, which included the Burruss Timber and Conservation Fund tracts (acquired in 1992 and 1993, respectively). Congressional intent is expressed within the testimony received during deliberations of the bill. The testimony speaks to the importance of retaining the lands because of the military actions of the Appomattox Campaign, specifically those engagements that took place prior to the surrender. The boundary expansion also included a noncontiguous parcel three miles north of the park boundary containing the remains of the New Hope Church breastworks. These groundworks or trenches were thrown up by Confederate troops to oppose the advancing Union forces.

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Workshop Notes
Appomattox County Sheriff's Office	Memorandum of understanding	Expired		This agreement needs to be updated.
Virginia Department of Transportation	Land use permit		VDOT	
Herman Methodist Church	Memorandum of understanding			Related to Herman Methodist Cemetery.
Wildland fire agreement	Memorandum of understanding	April 2011– April 2016	Appomattox Volunteer Fire Department	Informal agreement with local fire department. Needs to be formalized.
Appomattox 1865 Foundation	Partnership		Park friends group	Formal agreement between the park and friends group.
Park book store	Agreement		Eastern National	Formal agreement for the management and operations of the park's book store.



Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

The park has completed a number of past planning and data collection efforts that help inform understanding and management of park resources.

Data and Planning Document	Year
Geology of Quarry Sites	1941
Ground Water Resources	1941
Archeological Excavations at McLean Site	1942
Documentary Survey of Clover Hill Tavern and Outbuildings	1956
Architectural Section of Survey Report for Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Structures Tavern Guest House Architectural Section	1957
Architectural Survey Report for Rehabilitation of the Tavern Kitchen and Guest House	1957
Historic Structures Report, Part I, Mariah Wright House	1959
Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section Preliminary to the Restoration of the Kelly House	1959
Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data for the Reconstruction of the Village Fences	1959
Furnishing Plan for Plunkett-Meeks' General Store, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia	1960
Furnishing Plan for Woodson Law Office, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia	1960
Water Right Docket Water System	1960
Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park: Mission 66 Edition	1961
Historic Structures Report Part III on Stabilization of the Sweeney Prizery	1961
Historic Structures Report Part III Tavern Guest House and Clover Hill Tavern Group Rehabilitation	1961
Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section for Appomattox Court House	1962
Excavations at Appomattox Court House	1962
Historic Structures Report, Part II on County Jail	1963
Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section on McLean House Kitchen	1963
Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section on McLean Ice House	1963
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on Bocock-Isbell Stable	1964
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on County Court House (Visitor Center)	1964

Data and Planning Document	Year
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on Restoration of the Kelly House	1964
Historic Structures Report Part II, Architectural Data Section on the McLean House Kitchen	1964
Historic Structures Report Part II, Architectural Data Section on the McLean Ice House	1964
Historic Structures Report Part II, Architectural Data Section on the McLean House Slave Quarters	1964
Furnishing Plan for County Jail, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia	1964
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on Kelly Well House	1964
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on County Jail	1965
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section on Mariah Wright House	1965
Historic Structures Report Part III, Architectural Data Section, McLean House Kitchen	1965
Historic Structures Report Part III, Reconstruction of three McLean Out Buildings and Restoration of Mariah Wright House	1965
General Management Plan, Appomattox Court House	1977
Appomattox Court House Historic Handbook	1980
Historic Structures Report Historic Data Section the Sweeney Prizery	1981
Archeological Research Mariah Wright House Outbuildings Historic Roads	1983
Historic Furnishing Report/HFC Appomattox Court House: McLean House/ Kitchen/Slave Quarters, Clover Hill Tavern, Plunkett-Meeks' Store, Kelly House	1984
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Land Protection Plan	1984
Forest Management Plan	1985
NPS National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	1989
Archeological Survey for Sewer Force Main Construction	1991
Archeological Monitoring and Testing Water and Alarm Systems Installation 1982 and Archeological Survey for Sewer Force Main Construction	1992
Resources Management Plan	1993
Natural Heritage Inventory	1993
Strategic Plan	1997
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis	1998
Archeological Excavations at the Mariah Wright House South Chimney Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	1998
Archeological Testing for Proposed Road and Parking Improvements Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	1998

Data and Planning Document	Year
Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Appomattox Court House Landscape. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	1999
Level I Water-Quality Inventory and Monitoring	2000
Development of Vegetation and Digital Image Databases	2002
Collection Management Plan. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	2002
Historic Handbook	2002
Water Quality Inventory and Impact of Grazing Activity	2004
The Road Inventory of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	2005
Mammal Survey	2005
Amphibian and Reptile Inventory	2006
Contaminant Exposure Effects on Terrestrial Vertebrates	2006
Weather and Climate Inventory Mid-Atlantic Network	2006
Strategic Plan for Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	2006
Cultural Landscapes Inventory. Appomattox Court House Village	2007
Avian Inventory	2007
Mid-Atlantic Exotic Vegetation Management Annual Report	2007
Native Grasses: Contributors to historical landscapes and grassland-bird habitat in the Northeast	2007
Fish Inventories of Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network Parks with Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania	2008
Vegetation Classification and Mapping	2008
Mid-Atlantic Network Vital Signs Monitoring Plan	2008
Mid-Atlantic Network Data Management Plan	2009
Mid-Atlantic Network Forest Vegetation Monitoring Protocol	2009
Geologic Resources Inventory Report	2009
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Resource Brief - Monitoring in Context of Climate Change	2010
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and Booker T. Washington National Monument Weather of 2009	2010
Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2010
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Air Quality Resource Brief	2011
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Macroinvertebrate Resource Brief	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition Mid-Atlantic Network	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	2011

Data and Planning Document	Year
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Water Quality Resource Brief	2011
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Breeding Bird Resource Brief	2012
Breeding Bird Monitoring Mid-Atlantic Network 2011 Summary Report	2012
Natural Resource Condition Assessment	2012
Weather and Climate Monitoring Protocol Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network and Mid-Atlantic Network	2012
<i>Draft</i> General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement	2012
Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and Other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority	2012
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park 2013 Visitor Survey Card Data Report	2013
Forest Vegetation Monitoring Mid-Atlantic Network 2012 Summary Report	2013
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Forest Vegetation Resource Brief	2013
Mid-Atlantic Network Inventory & Monitoring Program Weather & Climate Resource Brief	2013
Weather of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and Booker T. Washington National Monument Mid-Atlantic Network Summary Report for 2012	2013
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Boundary Adjustment Study / Environmental Assessment	2015



**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park**

November 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.

RECOMMENDED

Robin Snyder, Superintendent, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Date

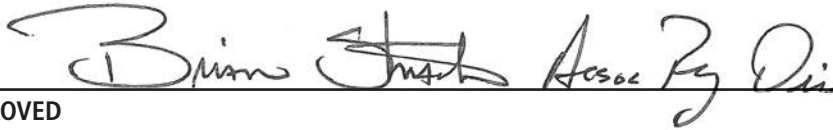


11-23-15

APPROVED

Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



11/30/15



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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